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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

RADIO TELESCOPE

The United States Navy will build a \$60-million radio telescope on a 1,500-acre tract in West Virginia. Work will start this summer. The instrument will be used to study outer space and the earth's atmosphere.

PINEAPPLE

Before World War II, pineapple was an important crop on the island of Taiwan (Formosa). During the war, however, the industry was almost destroyed. Today pineapple is a big crop again. More than 100,000 families earn their living by cultivating and canning the fruit. This year's harvest is 3 times as big as the 1953 crop. Taiwan now ranks fourth in world pineapple production, after Hawaii, the Philippines, and Malaya.

URANIUM PRODUCTION

Both the United States and Canada are increasing their production of uranium ore. Canada's production is expected to double this year—to 15,000 tons in 1958. U. S. output will also double—to 8,000 tons. As a result, the United States will purchase less uranium from 2 African lands—the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa.

LEANING TOWER

Italy's famous Leaning Tower of Pisa delights more than 150,000 tourists every year. But architects say the lopsided structure is about ready to topple. The tower began tilting shortly after it was built more than 750 years ago. Today it is listing at the rate of 1 inch every 40 years. The tower has been bolstered with massive doses of concrete, but engineers fear that the famous structure may not be standing by the year 2000.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUR

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, plans to begin a tour of Central American countries next week. Dr. Eisenhower, who is President of Johns Hopkins University, will visit Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama. The trip, originally scheduled to start on June 15, was postponed to July 15 after Vice President Nixon's unpleasant tour of 8 South American capitals.

RUSSIA'S FARMS

Premier Nikita Khrushchev has made a new bid to increase farm production in the Soviet Union. Up to now, the nation's 80,000 collective farms have been required to turn over a share of what they produced to the government at low prices. A new decree does away with these "compulsory deliveries." From now on, farmers will receive higher prices for the products which they sell to the government.



AT LAST, a star on the flag as our 49th state has been promised to Alaska. Hawaii, another U. S. territory, is still campaigning for statehood.

Alaska—Pioneer Land

Vast Resources Offer Great Opportunities in Big Territory Which Is Preparing To Be U. S. State No. 49

(Approval by Congress of statehood for Alaska was reported on page 1 of this paper last week. The President has signed the Congressional measure, but additional steps must be taken in the next few months to make Alaska our 49th state. The state-to-be, as it is now, and the steps yet to be taken are discussed in the following article.)

"I'M off for Alaska, our country's last frontier. Now that it is becoming a state, the big northern territory will be a land of opportunity for someone like me who is looking for new worlds to conquer. It has an immense wilderness to tame and vast resources to tap. In fact, it offers about the same opportunities for growth that our pioneers found in the West nearly a century ago."

These were the enthusiastic words of a young American geologist—let's call him Tom Jones—as he packed his bags for the long trip north to Anchorage, Alaska. Like a number of other Americans, Tom feels Alaska offers new opportunities to get ahead now that the territory is on the way to statehood.

What was Tom's first impression of Alaska? His first stop after leaving

Seattle, Washington, was Juneau, Alaska's capital—a 900-mile plane trip. He soon found that he took one of the only 2 ways of getting to Juneau (the other is by boat). No roads or railroads connect Alaska's capital with the United States. In fact, the most important road in the Juneau area ends abruptly some 30 miles outside the city limits.

Tom found that Juneau's 7,000 or so inhabitants have a TV station, 2 radio stations, 2 newspapers, movie houses, and stores similar to those he was accustomed to back home. He noticed stately homes along the town's crooked streets, along with shacks and dusty alleys that reminded him of the frontier towns pictured in TV Westerns.

Because his plane was preparing to leave for Anchorage, Tom had to cut short his visit to Juneau. While in the air, he checked up on information about the city he would soon call home. He found that Anchorage is a booming city of more than 30,000 people—Alaska's largest—and that it is alive with geologists and oil company executives. A new oil strike was made last year not far from Anchorage. The

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Greece Is Making Gains in Economy

Standards of Living Are Rising For People of Old Land With Long History

SHEPHERDS in Olympia, Greece, stare curiously at monster bulldozers clearing away tons of soil that for centuries past covered ruins of the first Olympic Stadium.

The watchers recall that the stadium's ancient sports events were an inspiration for the world's modern Olympic Games.

The games are one part of the western world's heritage from ancient Greece. From it also come many of our ideas of democracy, literature, philosophy, and the theater. Modern Greece interests us, too, for it is a partner with the United States and other free lands in the North Atlantic Defense Organization (NATO).

Greece is a nation that has kept alive the spirit of freedom despite many setbacks. To understand more about this country at the southern tip of Europe, let us go back to about the year 500 B.C.

History. At that time, Greece reached the peak of her greatness. This era is remembered as the Golden Age of Greece. Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes were producing dramas that are still performed. Sculptors were carving priceless statues. Architects were designing some of the world's most beautiful buildings. Philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were teaching ideas which have been handed down to us.

Athletics and sports were important, for the Greeks believed in having "a healthy mind in a healthy body." The games held at Olympia attracted the best athletes of the Greek world. Victors in the competition were crowned with wreaths of olive leaves, and poems and songs were written about them.

Science, too, was advancing in the Golden Age. New theories of mathematics, geometry, and astronomy were taught by Archimedes, Euclid, and Ptolemy.

Greece in 500 B.C. was divided into small city-states. Each of these consisted of an independent city plus the territory surrounding it. Athens, the largest of the city-states, is often called the world's first democracy.

Such was the glory of Greece until the country fell under Roman rule in 200 B.C. One foreign ruler after another then reigned over the land, and in 1453 Greece was captured by the Turks. Following this defeat, many of Greece's great scholars fled to western Europe. It is said that their influence in Europe helped to inspire the great revival of arts and literature known as the Renaissance.

Greece remained under Turkish rule (Continued on page 2)

In Greece Today

(Continued from page 1)

for 4 centuries. In 1821, the Greeks began to fight for their freedom and almost 8 years later the War of Independence ended. Greece was free again.

War and Recovery. During World Wars I and II Greece fought on the side of the Allies. Following the latter war, Greece found herself fighting alone for her freedom—this time from communism. The communists had begun a civil war in 1946 to try to take over Greece, and had gained control of much territory. Greece was near collapse.

However, in 1947 the United States recognized Greece's danger and passed a law—known as the Truman Doctrine—granting aid to Greece in her fight against communism. The bitter struggle ended in 1949. Greece was free, but she was a worn-out nation.

The wars had taken a heavy toll. During World War II, all major Greek ports were demolished and almost all railroads destroyed. The nation's great sea-going merchant fleet was almost wiped out, and Greece was left with only 138 vessels of all types.

The people also had suffered. During the 3-year war against the communists, 75,000 Greeks were killed and 18,000 lost limbs. About 750,000

became refugees after their homes were burned by guerrillas. About 28,000 children were kidnaped by the Reds.

But Greece was not beaten. Since then, with the help of \$2 billion worth of U. S. aid, Greece has accomplished much. Last year, she again became one of the world's greatest shipping nations. Since 1952, farm harvests have increased by two-fifths and factory production by half. More than 120,000 farm animals and 1,000,000 tools have been replaced. Good water systems have been provided for more than 800 communities, and electricity has been made available to many.

To restore land transportation, about 1,600 miles of railroad track were repaired, as well as 200 railroad bridges and 12 tunnels. About 2,250 miles of asphalt roads were constructed, plus 320 bridges and 10,000 miles of other roads. About 50 ports and 17 airfields were rebuilt.

The Land. Greece's progress is especially striking when one considers the natural handicaps the country has had to overcome. For instance, only about a fourth of Greece's 51,182 square miles of land (an area about as big as Alabama) is suitable for growing crops. Some of this land is found on the islands, which constitute a sixth of Greece's total area, or in valleys of the mountains which cover four-fifths of the country.

Greece is washed on 3 sides by seas



GREECE'S 8,000,000 PEOPLE live on the European mainland and a number of islands. Disputed, British-owned Cyprus is shown in black on map.

—the Aegean Sea on the east, the Ionian Sea on the west, and the Mediterranean on the south. The jagged coastline is one of the longest in Europe, and few Greeks are more than about 40 miles from a sea. Greece, with a population of about 8,000,000, lies at the crossroads of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

Greece is divided into 4 geographical regions. The northern region includes Macedonia, where St. Paul founded the early Christian churches in Europe. The central region includes Thessaly, with mountain-ringed plains. Separated from the mainland is the southern region of Peloponnesus (or Morea), where Olympia is located.

The fourth region includes the islands, the best-known of which is Crete. East of Crete is the island of Rhodes, where once stood a gigantic statue, the Colossus of Rhodes. It was one of the 7 wonders of the ancient world. On another Greek island, Cos, was born Hippocrates, the father of medicine. On still another—Patmos—lived St. John, the author of the Biblical Book of Revelation.

Farming. With the help of a favorable temperate climate, Greece's small amount of fertile land is able to produce abundant crops for the 3 out of every 5 Greeks who are farmers. In the north, they raise chiefly wheat, tobacco, rice, and cattle. In the south and along the coasts, they grow wheat, olives, grapes, figs, cotton, and currants.

"Spectacular" is the word an Amer-

ican expert in Greece recently used to describe the farming progress that country has made. Before the war, for instance, little rice and cotton were grown. Both now are export crops. During the same period, wheat production increased 1½ times and potato production 5 times. Last year, Greece produced record crops of wheat, fruit, and vegetables.

The agricultural success came about chiefly because the Greeks were taught better ways of farming. They learned largely from American experts working in Greece, and from Greek students who had studied abroad.

The Macedonians, for example, had long been exporters of citrus and dried fruits. They were shown modern ways of collecting, refrigerating, grading, packing, and advertising their fresh fruit. As a result, Greece last year earned a profit of more than \$10 million by exporting fresh apples, strawberries, apricots, and peaches.

Livestock raising also is being improved with the introduction of new and better breeds of animals. Farmers are planning to reforest large areas in which almost all trees had been cut down over the centuries. Another sign of Greece's agricultural progress is her entry into the European flower market. For the first time Greece this spring flew large quantities of carnations to Austria for sale.

More than 200,000 farmers have adopted modern farming methods. They also are using more modern tools. In 1938, there were 700 tractors; now



COLLEGE GIRLS in Greece, as well as boys, take courses in gymnastics



THE DONKEY is favored animal for farm work and transport in much of Greece



PRODUCING TEXTILES in mills like this one is a leading Greek industry

there are 8,000. Other programs are being carried on to train Greek farm women how to make better use of food, and to show rural families how to work together to improve their communities.

A typical farming village consists of houses built around a Greek Orthodox church and a town square. Surrounding this hub are the orchards and open fields. The average farmer works 6 to 8 acres of land, and most families have 5 to 25 small, scattered plots. Some plots have been combined to form larger fields which can be worked more efficiently. Many farmers keep flocks of sheep.

Industry. Greece's chief industrial centers are Athens (the capital), Piraeus, and Salonika. Some of the main products are textiles, chemicals, processed foods, machines and metal items, cement, and leather.

Greece's industrial progress for many years was held back because the country lacked low-cost coal and oil. Hydroelectric plants are now being built to harness the power of rivers. Oil is known to exist, but it is hard to pump from fissures in the earth's surface, caused by earthquakes of the past. Two companies are in operation, trying to develop the oil deposits.

There are minerals which could be used in industries. Most mines are idle, however, because of a lack of capital and skilled men to operate them. Greece is especially known for its silver deposits—and for beautiful marble which was used in ancient times to construct such world-famous buildings as the Parthenon.

Greece hopes in the future to build new shipyards and a fertilizer plant. It already has a new oil refinery. The country also is depending on a booming tourist trade to increase its earnings. Ten new hotels were built in Athens last year.

Standard of Living. There has been great improvement in the standard of living, especially in the past several years. Old buildings are being renewed, and people dress a bit better. Electricity and oil are available in more areas, and are replacing charcoal and pine branches as fuel. Greeks can buy a tenth more goods than they could before the war. However, most Greeks still are poor. The per capita income is \$229 a year, and by international standards only about 10 per cent of the people live comfortably.

Government. King Paul I and his wife, Queen Frederika, are very popular among their people (see note on page 4). The King appoints a Prime Minister to carry on the daily work of government. The members of the unicameral Parliament are elected by the people.

At the May general election, Premier Constantine Karamanlis's pro-western party won a majority of the seats. But the communist-supported party became the second strongest by increasing its number of parliamentary seats from 17 to 78. Nearly 1,000,000 of the 3,796,000 votes cast went to the pro-communists.

It is reported that the communist Soviet Union has greatly enlarged its embassy staff in Athens. Some say that a third of the Russians employed there are trained in espionage work. The communists seek to undermine Greek faith in western nations.

Russia is interested in Greece because of its location. If the Soviet Union controlled Greece, the Reds could endanger Mediterranean shipping to and from the Middle East and Asia.

—By ANITA DASBACH



IN NICOSIA, capital of troubled Cyprus in the Mediterranean, barbed wire separates Greek and Turkish quarters of the city. Above, a British sergeant checks the barricade. Paratroopers arrived recently to reinforce British defenses.

Cyprus Quarrel Still Going On

Greece, Turkey, Britain Disagree on Future for Island

BITAIN'S island colony of Cyprus, lying in the Mediterranean Sea 40 miles south of Turkey and 60 miles west of Syria, is currently one of the "hot spots" in the Middle East.

Ever since 1946, leaders of the some 400,000 people of Greek descent living on Cyprus have been demanding that the island be united with Greece. This proposition has been bitterly opposed by the some 90,000 Cypriots of Turkish background, who say that the island should be divided into 2 zones, one each to be ruled by Greece and Turkey. Meanwhile, Britain, which rules the island, holds that neither course is possible.

Thus, a 3-cornered battle has developed, between the Greek Cypriots, backed strongly by the government of mainland Greece, the Turks, solidly supported by the Turkish government, and Britain. Violence has erupted frequently, against the British and, increasingly, between Greek and Turk Cypriots. In the past 2½ years alone, some 300 people have been killed, and over 700 wounded.

In mid-June, following a week in which 15 Cypriots were killed, Britain flew 3,000 paratroops to the island, reinforcing some 20,000 troops already stationed there. The British governor of the crown colony appealed to both groups to end the violence, and said he was determined to maintain order.

Leaders of the movement for "enosis," or union with Greece, point out that most Cypriots are Greek by ancestry, speak the Greek language, and are members of the Greek Orthodox Church. The church, incidentally, has been a dominant force in the "enosis" movement.

The Turkish people of Cyprus, who

demand partition of the island, say they would fear to live in a Greek-controlled Cyprus. Officials of Turkey, pointing to the closeness of the island to their country's southern shore, say Cyprus is vital to Turkey's defense. By contrast, they point out, the island is 500 miles from Greece.

Since both Greece and Turkey are members of NATO, the dispute over Cyprus threatens the eastern flank of that important European defense alliance. Russia supports the Greek demand for "enosis," and undoubtedly relishes the idea of a NATO split.

Britain, in the middle of the dispute, has held that her stakes in Cyprus are too important to be given up. The last stronghold of British power in the eastern Mediterranean region, the island is important principally as an air base. British officials in the past have called Cyprus the "hinge" of the Middle Eastern defense system of the western powers, but they have lately appeared to attach less importance to ownership of the island. The British seem to be seeking some honorable and peaceful way to yield island ownership while continuing to use the air base.

The thorny Cyprus issue has been discussed inconclusively by the UN General Assembly, and—lately with great urgency—by the NATO Council. NATO leaders are trying to win Greek and Turkish backing for a British plan. Under this plan, Britain would stay in control of Cyprus for at least another 7 years, but would share authority on the island with Greeks and Turks. Britain would remain solely responsible for the island's defense, its foreign relations, and internal security.

Whether Greece and Turkey will agree to any compromise proposals is doubtful. In both countries, the issue has become highly charged with emotion.

Cyprus, in area about 3 times larger than Rhode Island, is not of great economic importance. Somewhat over half of its people make a living as farmers—mostly on a broad, fertile plain in the center of the island.

Cyprus has a valuable mining industry in mountain ranges which cross the island north and south of the central plain. Copper pyrites are the most important of various minerals found. Incidentally, our word "copper" is derived from the Greek name for Cyprus. Manufacturing is limited to light industries, mostly conducted in homes.

Nicosia, located in the interior, is the capital and chief city of Cyprus. An ancient walled town, it has about 40,000 people. The 5 other main towns are on the coast. The chief seaport is Famagusta, on the east coast. The island has no railroads, but the larger towns are connected by paved highways. Britain has spent large sums on power development, improvement of water supplies and communications, and the expansion of health and education services.

Many ancient peoples made contact with Cyprus, and the island has been ruled by many countries. The Turks owned it for over 300 years, beginning in 1571. They assigned its rule, but not ownership, to Britain, in 1878. When Turkey and Britain came into World War I on opposite sides, Britain annexed the island.

—By ERNEST SEEGER

The Story of the Week



GREECE'S ROYAL FAMILY
King Paul and Queen Frederika

Economic News

Is the business slump, which began late last year, now coming to an end? A number of experts say there are hopeful signs for better times ahead.

The highly important steel industry, for instance, has been expanding its operations steadily for some weeks now. Activities in the construction of homes, office buildings, and other structures have also climbed upward in the past 2 months.

In addition, businessmen in many other industries are cautiously reporting gains in sales. By fall, many experts predict, the nation should be well on its way to recovering from the 1957-1958 slump.

Not all business experts, though, are so optimistic. Some of them contend that business improvements have been slight up to this point and that there is no real indication yet that the slump is over.

Meanwhile, Congress has voted to keep in force special excise taxes on the sale of tobacco, autos, and a number of other items. Before the tax law was extended, a number of excise levies were scheduled to expire June 30. After much discussion, the congressmen apparently decided that dropping the taxes would not greatly aid industry in its efforts to improve business.

Greece's King

King Paul of Greece has little power in the affairs of his country. Control of the Greek government rests with the Premier and Parliament. But Paul I, King of the Hellenes, serves as head of the nation. He and his wife, Queen Frederika, take a deep interest in their people and are popular monarchs.

King Paul, who is 56 years old, came to the throne in 1947. His father and older brothers had reigned—off and on—from 1913 to 1947. They were not popular, however. Twice, Paul's father was forced to abdicate. King George II, Paul's brother, was dethroned in 1924. The family, including Paul, had to stay out of Greece for more than 10 years.

One reason for the troubles of the older members of Paul's family was that they were alien to Greece. When Paul's grandfather came to the throne in 1863, modern, independent Greece was only 36 years old. The people chose their king from among the old reigning families of Europe.

Paul's ancestry is Danish and German, not Greek. His education, how-

ever, was Greek. He spent much of his boyhood in Athens. At the Greek Naval Academy, he studied to be an officer. His enthusiastic and scholarly work with the ancient language of Greece won approval of the nation.

During his years of exile, Paul made a long visit to the United States. He learned about plane production by working at an aircraft factory in England.

Back in Greece after 1935, Paul served as a naval officer. During World War II, the royal family left Greece again. Paul served with the Greek government in exile. He broadcast messages of hope to the people at home. Queen Frederika helped to collect clothing and money to aid the Greek people.

The Queen was born in Germany and grew up in Austria. She was educated at home until she was 17. Then she attended schools in England and Italy. She and Paul were married in 1938.

King Paul and Queen Frederika have 3 children. The royal couple made many friends on a trip to our country in 1953.

India's New Dam

When the monsoon begins to blow rains to northern India within a few weeks, not all the water will rage down steep river beds. In the Sutlej River, a great deal of water will be blocked by the new Bhakra Dam. A lake will rise and spread behind the dam.

Bhakra Dam now stands 408 feet above its foundations, and is not yet completed. Men and machines will rear more steel and concrete along its crest until the structure towers 740 feet above the river bed. (Hoover Dam, at 726 feet, is our country's highest.)

Engineers judge that the dam is now strong enough to hold water in the stream above it. So, when the monsoon comes, the gates of the dam will be closed.

Even before Bhakra Dam is completed in 1960, farmers will be using the water stored behind it. Irrigation ditches leading from the site of the lake have already been dug. When the next dry season comes, lake water will flow through the ditches to farmland. For the first time, crops will be planted on half a million newly irrigated acres.

American-Soviet Exchange

Moscow appears to be turning back the clock to the days when Soviet Russia was ruled by the ruthless dictator Joseph Stalin. As before, the Reds are forcing such satellites as Poland to toe the mark, and they are executing their opponents just as they did in Stalin's day. Not too long ago, for instance, they killed Imre Nagy and other Hungarian leaders who sought freedom from Soviet domination. Also, as under the late dictator, Moscow seems bent on sabotaging or boycotting western efforts to work out agreements for a peaceful world.

After a few years of smiles and co-existence talk, Stalin's heirs have reversed themselves. Now they talk and act much as Stalin did, with apparent contempt for world opinion.

Only in one respect has Moscow

failed, up to this point at least, to return to Stalinist ways—that is in the field of educational, cultural, and technical exchange programs.

So far, exchanges of musicians, dancers, students, and a variety of technical groups are continuing as provided by U. S.-Soviet agreements. Some 300 United States citizens and a like number of Russians are scheduled to visit back and forth this year. That is more than double the number of such visits in 1957.

President's Cabinet

Once a week, and sometimes more often, there is a flurry of activity in the spacious Cabinet Room of the White House. Staff workers begin early in the day arranging chairs around a giant mahogany table, and putting sheafs of papers at various places on it.

When all is ready, the President, Vice President, Cabinet officers, and some other top government leaders are seated around the table. The Chief Executive, who usually presides over these meetings, asks all members present to stand for a minute of silent prayer. Next, officials attending the conference are called upon to give brief talks on national and international problems of the day.

The Cabinet generally meets on Friday morning. A carefully prepared schedule is followed, and each member knows in advance the topics that are to be discussed. Except in an emergency, each topic brought up for consideration has already received long and detailed study in the White House and the various departments of the government.

Each Cabinet member is therefore

prepared to state his own views and those of his particular agency. In this way, the President's aides help him reach decisions on major problems that he faces.

Generally, there are 19 or so officials present at the Cabinet meetings. These are, in addition to the President, Vice President, and the 10 Cabinet members, Sherman Adams, the presently controversial Assistant to the Chief Executive, and top leaders concerned with current issues under discussion. When the Chief Executive is absent, the Vice President presides over the discussions.

To speed up the top-level meetings, a regular speaker's desk was recently installed in the Cabinet Room. The new desk has special signal lights, which warn the speaker when his allotted time is running out.

Hurricane Safety Tips

If you live in the eastern half of the country, or in the Gulf Coast area, you may find yourself faced with the threat of a hurricane before the year is out. July to October are the worst months for hurricanes along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. If you live in, or plan to visit, these areas, remember the following Red Cross hurricane safety tips:

1. Read newspapers and listen to radios for official Weather Bureau hurricane reports.

2. Store garden furniture, tools, awnings and other loose objects in a safe place. Such items could become lethal weapons in a storm.

3. Board up windows and put storm shutters into place.

4. If you are told to evacuate, don't delay. Just get out and follow in-



U. S. SOLDIER stands guard along the Panama Canal. Some of the Panama Republic's people are demanding more of the U. S.-run canal's profits (see note).



UNUSUAL DESIGN is striking in this new Luenen, West Germany, high school for girls. Series of classroom wings is laid out on a hexagonal pattern.

structions—a minute could save your life.

5. Don't run the risk of being marooned. Get away from low-lying land, beaches, or other places likely to be swept by high winds and tides.

6. Don't go outside during the storm. Stay indoors, preferably in a brick or concrete building.

7. Stay away from windows.

8. If the center or "eye" of the storm passes directly overhead, there will be a deceptive lull, lasting for as long as 30 minutes. Stay where you are during this calm period. The wind will return from the opposite direction—perhaps with greater force.

9. Fill bathtub, bottles, and cooking utensils with water. Keep a store of extra food (which does not require cooking). Be sure to have a flashlight or candles handy to use in the event of power failure.

10. Don't touch fallen wires. Report such damage to police or power companies.

Panama and the Canal

An active group of people of the Republic of Panama is once again agitating for a greater share of profits from operations of the strategically important Panama Canal—which is run by the United States.

The demand has been made before. Leaders of Panama's government have in general avoided public, official requests, and do not as a rule care to discuss the issue. However, former members of the government, who have returned to private life, are less reluctant to express views.

Latest of Panamanians to enter the controversy openly is Dr. Ernesto Castillero, a university professor who has been Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for his country. "We want justice, and millions," Dr. Castillero declared recently in urging a change in payments to Panama for use of the big canal which connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

We obtained our present rights in the canal by treaty with Panama in the early 1900s. We secured control of a zone 10 miles wide across the Panamanian isthmus, with the right to use the land just as if it were part of the United States.

We paid Panama \$10,000,000 outright for the land. We also agreed to pay an annual fee of \$250,000 a year. The payments have been increased in recent years, and we now

pay an annual \$1,930,000 fee, or rental, to maintain our privileges.

Panamanians demanding a share in canal income declare that it now averages around \$50,000,000 a year; their argument is that the Panama government should in fairness receive some of this money—50 per cent of it, Dr. Castillero suggests.

The professor points out that Panama, with less than a million population, needs funds to develop into a modern nation. Agriculture is the country's chief occupation, with bananas, cacao, and other tropical products as principal exports. The country has little industry.

Opponents of change in the canal payment system point out that Panama gets benefits from operation of the waterway of greater importance than the annual fee. Many of the Latin nation's citizens earn a living as employees in the canal working force.

U. S. citizens living and working in the Canal Zone spend money on Panamanian goods, which means income for the country. U. S. military forces protect the canal, and could help defend the republic's territory around the Canal Zone if needed.

A crisis over the profit question doesn't seem likely to arise now, but an effort to reach a settlement sooner or later probably will be made.

One thing is certain. The United States intends to keep its interest in the waterway. It is vital to our defense. Because ships can move easily from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans and vice versa, our Navy is better able to defend our 2 coastlines—which are 3,000 miles apart. Along the canal, we have important airfields, Army and Navy bases, and other defense installations.

Geneva Talks

In a wood-paneled conference room of the rambling Peace Palace of the old League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, an important meeting between western and communist scientists is taking place. Delegates from the 2 sides are discussing plans for an end to nuclear tests.

As we go to press, little is known of what progress, if any, is being made at Geneva. Both sides have agreed to meet in secret for a time until they either reach an agreement on banning nuclear tests, or their talks end in deadlock.

Taking part in the Geneva talks are

the United States, Britain, France, and Canada on the western side. The Reds are represented by Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Romania.

The meeting is chiefly of scientists, though some diplomats and political advisers are also present. The main purpose of the parley is to lay the groundwork for world nuclear disarmament.

One of the big issues for the scientists at Geneva, for instance, is to determine whether or not relatively fool-proof measures can be devised for detecting secret nuclear explosions.

There is presently disagreement among western scientists over this problem. Some maintain that virtually all tests, except for those involving only the smaller nuclear weapons, can be detected easily with devices now at hand. Other scientists argue that atomic bombs can be tested in secret if certain precautions against detection are taken.

Whatever the outcome of the Geneva talks, they are rough going for the man who heads the western delegation. He is Dr. John Fisk, executive vice president of Bell Telephone Laboratories and adviser to President Eisenhower on atomic energy and disarmament.

This and That

Mexico, as expected, elected Adolfo Lopez Mateos for a 6-year term as President (see page 7 of last week's issue of this paper). Lopez Mateos was an easy winner because he has the support of the Party of Revolutionary Institutions—the party that dominates Mexican politics.

One unusual feature of the July 6 elections was that, for the first time in Mexican history, women voted for President. Mexico's women have been taking part in elections for the past few years, but this was their first chance to cast ballots for their country's Chief Executive.

Secretary of State Dulles has promised to do everything possible to help Premier Charles de Gaulle solve his country's many domestic and foreign problems. But Mr. Dulles has thus far turned down a French plea for help in perfecting nuclear weapons. France's

role as a nuclear power and other big issues were discussed by Secretary Dulles and Premier De Gaulle at a recent meeting in Paris.

Cuba's rebel leader Fidel Castro, whose men had kidnapped a number of American and Canadian nationals last month, was releasing the captives last week. Castro promised to free all of his captives even though he failed to get a United States pledge, which he sought, not to send further military aid to Cuba's President Fulgencio Batista.

Castro heads a rebel band that has been trying to overthrow the Batista government for many months now. So far, the rebels have failed to gain their objective. At the same time, Batista's men have been unable to crush the rebellion.

Japan's top radiation expert, Professor Masao Tsuzuki, warns that even if nuclear tests are stopped now, lingering fall-out will cause 26,000 to 150,000 fatal cases of leukemia (disease of the blood) in years to come. If tests are continued, the number of cases of this disease will shoot up sharply, the Professor says.

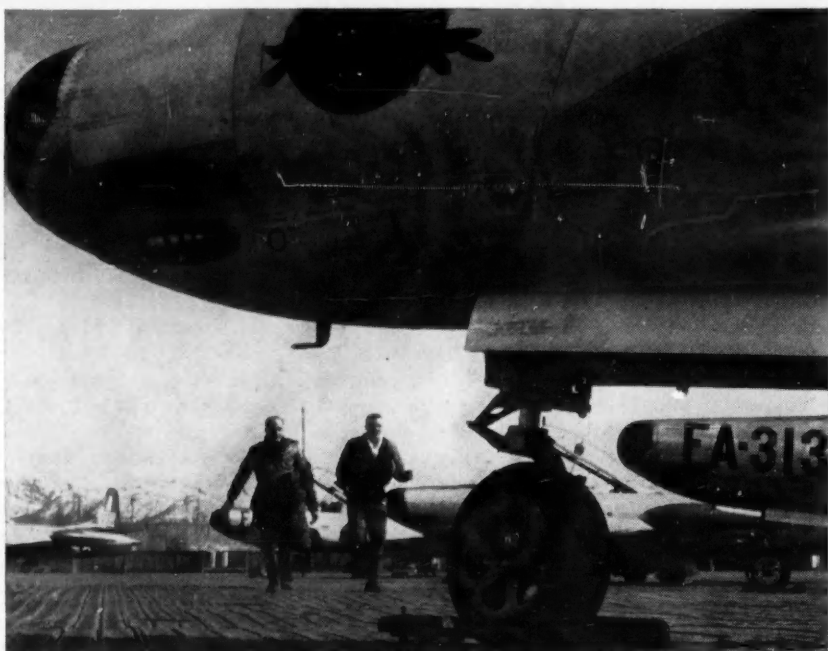
Professor Tsuzuki says his figures are part of a still unpublished report of the United Nations Scientific Commission, which has made a study of radiation and health. The Professor represented Japan and served on the Commission which was made up of experts from 15 countries.

In Sweden automation has been applied to the making of bricks. A new plant just outside Stockholm, the Swedish capital, turns out its product without a single brick being touched by human hands. Various transfer machines carry unfinished material into the firing kiln. Bricks emerge from the drying furnace in neat piles on trolley kits.

Moscow has freed 9 U. S. airmen whose craft was forced down by Red planes when it inadvertently strayed over Soviet soil last month. At first, the Reds held the men and denounced us for "violating" Russia's air space. It looked for a time as though the Soviets were determined to make a big international incident out of the affair. Later, however, Moscow agreed to drop the issue and free the men.



SWEDISH VERSION of 1-piece telephone, with dial at the bottom. Several European nations in addition to Sweden are interested in this type of phone.



JET PILOTS heading for planes and test flights at U. S. base in Alaska

Alaska Gets Ready for Statehood

(Continued from page 1)

experts in the city are beginning to tap Alaska's untold wealth in natural resources.

Upon landing at Anchorage, Tom was greeted by a friendly voice that said: "Hello, you cheechako." Seeing the astonished look on Tom's face, the friend—a fellow geologist with several years' experience in Alaska—explained that "cheechako" is the Alaskan term for a new settler.

"Old-timers and persons born in Alaska," he pointed out, "are called 'sourdoughs'—a name that comes from the old practice among prospectors of carrying sour dough for baking bread while in search of gold."

Tom and his friend then went to an Anchorage restaurant for a bite to eat. The newcomer was shocked by the high prices listed on the menu. A small glass of orange juice sold for 40 cents and a cup of coffee was a quarter.

"Prices here in Alaska are high," his friend explained, "but so are wages. Skilled persons are very well paid here, but many others find it hard to make ends meet."

Despite scattered modern buildings—including 14-story apartment dwellings—a forest of TV antennas, and shiny new cars, Tom found that Anchorage has the flavor and appearance of a frontier town. Bearded prospectors roam the streets, and log cabins can still be found in the center of the city. Most of all, Tom had the feeling that here is a land only beginning to yield vast riches hidden under rock and ice.

How much natural wealth does Alaska have?

No one knows for certain the quantity of mineral wealth hidden beneath Alaska's mountains and Arctic tundra. Sizable deposits of gold, coal, platinum, silver, antimony, tungsten, and other minerals have already been tapped. Yet, until now, only about 2 per cent of Alaska's vast area has been surveyed.

Near Anchorage, a successful oil well has been drilled. Geologists say rich and extensive deposits of the "black gold" are likely to exist there and elsewhere in Alaska.

In addition to oil and minerals, the northern territory is rich in timber, wildlife, and fish.

What are the chief industries of Alaska?

In 1956—the latest year for which complete figures are available—Alaska's No. 1 industry was fishing; the territory earned nearly \$70,000,000 from this source alone. In second place was timber, which brought about \$30,000,000 for Alaskans. Minerals were in third place with earnings of \$23,800,000. Then came farming and wildlife, including the sale of furs, which provided some \$8,000,000 in earnings.

Many Alaskans earn a livelihood by working in the above fields. A substantial number also are employed as military or civilian workers at Uncle Sam's extensive defense installations in the strategic northern territory.

Alaska does a brisk tourist business. Thousands of Americans and Canadians go there for their vacation fun.

What is Alaska like?

The northern land has a great variety of scenery. Crossed by the Arctic Circle, it has vast glaciers and lofty snow-capped peaks (including Mount McKinley, highest in North America). There are also dense evergreen forests and—in the summer—valleys carpeted with wild flowers.

Because of the rugged landscape in their territory, Alaskans depend heavily on the airplane for transportation. There are few roads or railroads in the land. In fact, all of Alaska has fewer paved roads than there are in Brooklyn, New York, which has about 3,000 miles of hard-surfaced streets.

Alaska's mountains and ice cover so much of its territory that little land is actually good for farming. Only around 3,000,000 acres—approximately 1 per cent of the total area—is capable of producing crops. Until now, not much more than 20,000 acres has been made into farms.

Because Alaska doesn't produce nearly enough food for its people, it depends heavily on purchases from farmers in the United States. That is one reason for the high cost of food in the state-to-be.

About a fifth as large as the United States, Alaska has an area of 586,400 square miles. It reaches from beyond the Arctic Circle to around 500 miles

north of the state of Washington on the Pacific Coast. Alaska's Little Diomed Island is less than 2½ miles from Big Diomed, owned by Russia. The territory's Aleutian islands stretch far into the Pacific toward Japan.

Though some sections of Alaska are extremely cold in the winter, with the thermometer going down as low as 80 degrees below zero, cities like Anchorage and Juneau have fairly mild climates. In fact, Juneau is warmer in the winter than are many of our northern cities. The warm waters of the Pacific help keep temperatures up on the southern and western coasts of Alaska.

What are the chief cities of Alaska?

In addition to Anchorage and Juneau, the territory's important cities include Fairbanks, with some 10,500 people, and Ketchikan, with around 7,500 inhabitants.

The University of Alaska, said to be the northernmost university in the world, is located just outside Fairbanks. Ketchikan, which is closer to the United States than any other sizable Alaskan community, is known as the "salmon capital of the world" because of its huge fish industry.

What kind of people live in Alaska?

A great number of Alaska's estimated 215,000 inhabitants are Americans who moved there over the years. There are also around 35,000 natives, mostly Eskimos and Indians, in the territory.

The Eskimos live chiefly in the northern and western sections of Alaska. A number of them are trappers, but many hold about the same kinds of jobs as do their neighbors from the United States.

Indians are scattered over much of Alaska, and large numbers of them live in the narrow strip of Pacific Coast land known as the Alaskan Panhandle. These are the Indians who made wide use of the totem pole, symbol of the big northern territory.

What is Alaska's background?

An onion-domed church in Sitka and Indians with Russian names are among the bits of evidence that Alaska was once a Russian colony. As is widely known, we bought Alaska from Russia, then ruled by a Czar, for \$7,200,000 in 1867.

Many Americans at that time felt the Russians had pulled a "fast one"

on us by selling a territory thought to be stripped of its only wealth—furs. The purchase was derisively called "Seward's Folly." (It was Secretary of State William Seward, under President Andrew Johnson, who negotiated the Alaska deal with Russia.)

For many years after purchasing Alaska, Uncle Sam paid very little attention to the big northern territory. But when gold was discovered there at the close of the 1800's, large numbers of Americans rushed there in search of wealth. Later, during World War II, Alaska became an important defense outpost; it still is one.

Americans who moved to Alaska soon sought the same rights and privileges they had enjoyed back home, so they asked that the territory be admitted to the Union. The first such bid was made 42 years ago.

Proposals for admitting Alaska as a state were repeatedly turned down by Congress (see last week's issue of this paper). The statehood measure was finally approved by the lawmakers this summer.

When will Alaska become a full-fledged state?

It is expected that all formalities necessary for bringing the territory into the Union will be completed before the end of this year. After Congress approved the statehood measure and it was signed by the President, the Chief Executive asked Alaska's Governor Michael Stepovich to proclaim elections in the territory.

The elections are to serve 2 purposes: First Alaskan voters are to decide whether or not they want statehood under the conditions provided by Congress. Second, if the territory's citizens approve of statehood, as is widely expected, they will elect a long list of state officials—including a governor.

When the election results are in, and Alaska has met the conditions set down by Congress, the President formally will put the territory into the Union.

Next, a special group chosen by Congress or the President will decide how to arrange the stars on our flag to put in a 49th one for Alaska. Ceremonies will be held July 4, 1959, marking the change in our flag.

What changes will statehood bring to Alaska?

For the first time, citizens of the



ALASKA'S 586,400 SQUARE MILES of territory, more than twice that of Texas, will give her the No. 1 rank in size among our states. The Alaskan area is just about one-fifth of that of all the present 48 states. The state-to-be, Alaskans say, presently has a total population of about 215,000.

new state will have full voting rights for state and national leaders, including the nation's President and Vice President. They will elect 2 senators and a representative to Congress. They will also vote for a governor (he is presently appointed by the President), and a number of other state officials.

The act under which Alaska is joining the Union permits the new state to select 103,550,000 acres of vacant land for its own use. This land is now part of vast Alaskan areas held by Uncle Sam. The new state will be free to rent or lease the land, and under certain conditions sell it, to private firms and individuals interested in tapping its natural wealth.

Although Uncle Sam is handing over large parcels of land to Alaska, he will keep the right to control vast regions in the north and northwest sections of the territory. In these areas, which are closest to Russia, our government has many vital defense installations.

Alaskans may find some changes in their tax bills when statehood becomes final. They will continue to pay all federal taxes that Americans pay in other states. But they will also have to pay certain state taxes not levied at present.

One incidental effect of Alaskan statehood is that Texas will no longer rank as the largest state. Alaska is more than twice the size of Texas. Also, California, which until now has boasted the highest mountain peak in the States—Mount Whitney—must give way to Alaska's Mount McKinley for that honor. The Alaskan peak, which is 20,300 feet high, is the tallest in all of North America.

When was the last state admitted to the Union before Alaska?

On February 14, 1912, Arizona became No. 48. That makes Alaska the first new state to be admitted to the Union in 46 years.

The first 13 states were New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

After the Revolution, settlers trekked steadily westward to expand our country. Gradually, by purchase, by negotiation, and by conflict, we acquired more and more land. It was obtained primarily from France, Spain, Mexico, and Great Britain. As fast as the land was settled, it was divided into states by Congress and made part of the Union.

The 14th, 15th, and 16th states were admitted to the Union before 1800. They were Vermont, in 1791; Kentucky, in 1792; and Tennessee, in 1796.

By the end of 1850, there were 15 more states: Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California.

Before 1900, we were 45 states strong with the addition of Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah.

We completed the 48 states early in the 1900's, with Oklahoma entering the Union as No. 46 on November 16, 1907, New Mexico as No. 47 on January 6, 1912, and—as noted above—Arizona as No. 48, in February 1912.

—By ANTON BERLE



MAINE'S Margaret Chase Smith is now the only woman member of the Senate

Historical Background

U. S. Women Since They've Won Voting Rights

A SUBSTANTIAL number of women are expected to run for public office in this year's elections. Some of them will seek places in the U. S. Congress, while many others will run for state and local offices.

Today, we take it for granted that women have the right to vote and to run for public office if they so desire. But it wasn't always that way.

It was only 38 years ago that women in all 48 states won the right to vote. They gained the privilege in August 1920, when the 19th Amendment was added to the Constitution. In 1960, for the 11th time, they will help elect a President.

Not so long ago it was rare to find a woman in public office. It is true that 2 women served as postmistresses as long ago as 1786. But generally, women weren't expected to take part in politics. In fact, they were discouraged from following any career outside the home.

Women Pioneers

Early leaders in the fight to obtain voting rights for women were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony. The 3 feminine leaders began their campaign in the mid-1800's.

The women decided that their only hope for success was to get an amendment to the Constitution which would grant balloting rights for their sex on an equal footing with men. But it took many years of hard work before their efforts paid off.

At first, the women were ridiculed, and attracted little attention of a serious nature. Gradually, though, they won more and more supporters. In 1869, the Territory of Wyoming gave to women the right to vote. When it joined the Union, Wyoming was the first state in which feminine citizens could take part in elections and hold office.

By 1914, 7 more states allowed them to vote. Then, in 1920, the 19th Amendment gave women in all states balloting rights.

During this time, women were also fighting for the privilege of holding jobs. The first big change came during the Civil War, when there was a shortage of workers. At that time, a few women found places in business, and the government also employed

some of them as workers. In time, particularly after women were given voting rights, increasing career opportunities opened up for them.

All told, some 60 or more women have been elected—or appointed—to Congress thus far. The first was Jeanette Rankin from Montana. She was elected to the House of Representatives in 1916.

At present, there are 14 women in Congress—13 are members of the House and 1 is in the Senate. The lone feminine senator is Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

There are more than 560,000 women in federal service—about a fourth of the civilian workers employed by Uncle Sam. More than 60 women hold important jobs in our embassies and legations abroad.

In addition, there are about 150 women who serve as judges in federal, state, and local courts. They also hold some prominent posts in the United Nations.

Altogether, more than 23,000,000 women—around a third of the nation's labor force—are holding jobs in government and private industry today. More than 2,000,000 of them are in professional and technical fields. Many are teachers or nurses. About 12,000 are doctors; 7,000 are lawyers; 7,000 are engineers; and 8,000 are chemists.

Little by little, old barriers against women in various fields of employment are breaking down, and the number of them who hold jobs continues to climb upward. —By ANTON BERLE



SUSAN B. ANTHONY was a leader in crusades to increase the rights of women

News Quiz

The 49th State

1. How do Alaskan cities like Juneau and Anchorage compare with cities of similar size in the present states?
2. Name some of the minerals and other natural wealth found in Alaska.
3. What are the chief industries of Alaska? Which one leads in earnings as of 1956?
4. Give one reason for the high cost of food in Alaska.
5. What steps must be taken before Alaska can become a full-fledged state?
6. What are some changes that statehood will bring to the territory's citizens?
7. When was the last state admitted to the Union before Alaska, and which state was it?

Discussion

1. It has been argued that Alaska may find it difficult to carry the burden of statehood once the federal government gives up supervision of the territory. Discuss arguments for and against this view.
2. Do you believe Hawaii's chances for statehood have improved now that Alaska has been admitted to the Union? Why or why not?

Greece and Cyprus

1. Where were the first Olympic Games played?
2. Tell something about the long history of Greece.
3. Name some of the ideas that have come to us from the Greeks.
4. In what way has the United States helped Greece in fighting communism and in improving her economy?
5. Write a sketch on the geography and people of Greece.
6. How is agriculture faring in the NATO land?
7. Explain the position of its industry.
8. Who governs Greece and how? What is the position of communists in the government?
9. Give the location, population, occupations, and main geographical facts of Cyprus.
10. Write down the main arguments by various groups involved in the Cyprus dispute.
11. Where do the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization fit into the Cyprus picture?

Discussion

1. Do you think United States aid to Greece should be continued? Why, or why not?
2. Give your opinion of how the Cyprus dispute should be settled, and support your view with arguments.

Miscellaneous

1. What are the prospects of ending the business slump soon?
2. Tell something about how India will be served by her new Bakhra Dam.
3. Summarize the 10 tips to safety during hurricanes.
4. Explain the issues involved in demands by some Panamanians for a bigger share of profits from the Panama Canal.
5. Name the only woman senator in the U. S. Congress now.
6. Briefly tell the story of women's fight for the right to vote and other privileges in this country.
7. What's happening to Italy's famous Leaning Tower of Pisa?
8. What progress is being made at Geneva by scientists from western and communist nations in their search for ways to bring an end to nuclear tests?
9. Briefly give the predictions by a Japanese scientist on the effects that fall-out from nuclear tests will have on human life.
10. Summarize differing opinions, as expressed on page 8, in the Adams controversy. Note opinions that may seem to follow a neutral course. Give your own views on the question.

OPINIONS ON SHERMAN ADAMS CASE

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Errors in Judgment," an editorial in the Washington Post

Sherman Adams' errors were of 2 kinds. He accepted numerous and expensive gifts from Bernard Goldfine and asked the Subcommittee to regard these as "symbols of friendship". No one in a public position of high responsibility and influence ought to accept such gifts. Hotel rooms and oriental rugs valued at thousands of dollars are pretty materialistic symbols.

The other kind of error committed by Mr. Adams was that he did things for Mr. Goldfine. He asked the Subcommittee to condone what he did on the ground, as he put it repeatedly, that it was "a routine practice" and that everybody, including members of Congress, does the same sort of thing all the time. "Is there any member of this committee," he asked rhetorically, "who has not made an inquiry or arranged an appointment for a constituent?" There is a dual answer to Mr. Adams. In the first place, he has no constituents; he is not an elected representative of any community but an appointed official of the Executive Branch of the Government. In the second place, this practice, if it is indeed routine, is a dangerous one which opens the way to favoritism.

As a result of a "routine inquiry" by Mr. Adams to the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission—an official who owed his appointment in part to Mr. Adams—Mr. Goldfine learned the source of the complaint against one of his companies, information which the rules of the FTC forbade disclosing to him.

An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune

Adams' "imprudence" and "error" of judgment in the Bernard Goldfine case may seem hard to understand in a city where professional politicians are eternally vigilant for booby-traps. But, if Mr. Adams' action seems naive, it is precisely a type of naiveté that typifies New England State House politics, in which everybody knows everybody else, and a man's integrity, if he possesses it, cannot be put in question either by accepting or rendering a service.

"Gift Trouble in Washington," by Richard Strout in the Christian Science Monitor

President Eisenhower at his press conference of May 4, 1956, commented:

"If anyone ever comes to any part of this government and claiming some privilege * * * on the basis that he is part of my family or my friends, that he has any connection with the White House, he is to be thrown out instantly."

Back in 1951, a Senate subcommittee on "ethical standards in government" wrestled with the matter. The committee report pointed out:

"A recognized problem of long standing is that of public officials becoming involved unduly with persons, concerns, or industries which are affected by their decisions. The line between the proper and improper begins to be less certain when one looks for a consensus of opinion as to favors, gifts, gratuities, and services. If the public official is not in a position

to return social courtesies on the scale they are extended to him, it is an additional argument for caution."

"Gifts Come Home to Roost," by Peter Edson in the Washington Star

If there are any Eisenhower Administration appointees, and Senators or Congressmen, any Civil Service employees above GS-15, any Pentagon officers above the rank of colonel in the Army or Air Force, (captain in the Navy) or any newspapermen—

Who have never had a hotel bill or entertainment check picked up, who have never been on an all-expense paid junket, or who have never accepted gifts from some lobbyist or business representative with whom they were doing business—

Let them stand up and be counted.



JAMES HAGERTY, the President's Press Secretary, confers with Sherman Adams

"The Sherman Adams Affair," by Walter Lippmann in the New York Herald Tribune

The horrible dilemma became all too evident in the press conference when Mr. James Reston asked the President the crucial question. Did the rule he is applying to Governor Adams apply also to all other Federal officials? In other words, was it now the rule that they too could accept gifts from persons who had dealings with agencies of the government—agencies over which the officials could, even if they did not and would not, exercise influence? Was it a bribe if they exercised influence, and was it only a friendly gift if they did not exercise influence?

The President's problem is how to save Sherman Adams without making a shambles of his standards of public propriety and public virtue.

"Verdict Should Wait on Evidence," by Gould Lincoln in the Washington Star

The real charge against the Assistant to the President is that through the use of his personal influence he obtained special favors for his friend, Bernard Goldfine, New England industrialist, from the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. This charge

is not sustained by the evidence—when it is closely examined—so far given before the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

Until the evidence is all in, a correct verdict is impossible. Nevertheless, the anti-Adams pack is in full cry.

Vice President Nixon urged that Republicans stop devouring each other. Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn declared that the Assistant to the President is being made the victim of a "smear" campaign for political purposes.

Now the Democrats have begun their own campaign of discrediting Mr. Adams and, through him, the President. It is a campaign they are sure to press up to the time of the Congressional elections and after.

duct of the Subcommittee has been shabby. It has allowed John Fox to repeat in open hearings hearsay testimony alleging scandalous misconduct on the part of Mr. Adams without offering documentary support or proof from other sources, and without arranging to have the principals involved on hand to testify as soon as the allegations were made.

Remarks by Senator Richard Neuberger, Democrat of Oregon.

"Candidates for office should be liberated from reliance on donations both from big business and organized labor. An effective means of accomplishing this is to provide for government support of political campaigns, as President Theodore Roosevelt first proposed half a century ago.

"Adams Controversy," by George E. Sokolsky, columnist for King Features Syndicate

No documentary evidence of any kind has been produced. The best that can be said is that John Fox, who I am sure is sincere in assuming that he was wrecked financially by Sherman Adams, believes what he said. But what did he say? He said that Adams told him so and so; that Goldfine told him so and so; that Joseph Kennedy told him so and so.

That is not good enough. So far no evidence has been adduced which would be tolerated in any court of law under the rules of evidence. . . . The evidence in this case seems inadequate for the conclusions generally reached.

An editorial in the Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union

There is no evidence that Adams ever obtained preferred treatment for a friend from a federal agency by misusing the influence of his office. There is no evidence that whatever gifts he received were corrupt pay-offs. It shouldn't have happened, but gifts are more freely given (in Washington) than anywhere else, and no one supposes they are pay-offs. Until the system changes, we can scarcely expect executive officers to cut themselves off from former friends.

An editorial in the Boston Herald

Washington has put on its white robes of political purity and is parading about with the airs and graces of the stern moralist. One Sherman Adams must be whipped 20 times around the city walls lest this angelic paradise be suspected of wrong-doing.

The moral indignation whipped up over the Goldfine gifts to Mr. Adams is not the righteous reaction of the virtuous. It is just a case of mass hypocrisy. Mr. Adams should not resign under fire. His conduct has been much above the prevailing mode in Washington.

(Editor's note. We have endeavored so far as possible to present a balanced expression of opinion on the controversy concerning Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and his relations with industrialist Bernard Goldfine. The issue is not clear-cut, however, and some editorials may give different impressions to various readers.

(It is interesting to note that the Washington Post is both critical of Mr. Adams and of the Congressional committee which is investigating his case.)

"Adams Story Must Be Continued," by Doris Fleson in the Washington Star

The President's pro-Adams argument was not complicated. In essence he said that when Democrats accept something of value it's a bribe. When Republicans do, it's a gift.

"Take Back Your Mink," an editorial in the New Republic

The Adams Case will no doubt lead Congress to tighten the laws governing the federal regulatory agencies to make it harder in future to influence improperly the commissions.

The initiative, however, does not lie with Congress. A good start would be for the President to adopt a more self-denying attitude toward gifts.

"Resort to Smearing," an editorial in the Washington Post

The tide of public sympathy appears to have swung in Mr. Adams' favor. By airing extravagant but undocumented charges against Mr. Adams the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight has created the impression that Mr. Adams is the victim of a smear campaign, and smearing is no less offensive to many Americans than an exchange of gifts and favors between an official and his friend.

However one looks at it, the con-